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LEYBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1958



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LEYBURN RURAL DISTRICT⁽¹⁾ COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

J. W. Airey. Esq: J.P. C.C.

Vice-Chairman

J. D. Potts. Esq:

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MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

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R. E. Dale. Esq:

E. Dinsdale. Esq:

J. Greaves. Esq:

T. Gregg. Esq:

R. Harper. Esq:

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C. W. Wilson. Esq:

D. Yeoman. Esq:

Clerk of the Council

Malcolm E. Scott. Esq:

Medical Officer of Health.

J. L. Cotton. M.B.CH.BD P.H.

Public Health Inspector

Walter Sutton.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year - 1958

To the Chairman and Members of the

LEYBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the health of the district for the year 1958

The vital statistics compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and do not call for any special comment. The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases remained at a low level throughout the year.. It is very pleasing to report that no new cases of tuberculosis were notified during 1958.

The Council are to be congratulated on the steady progress made in the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes in the district. By the end of the year, five schemes serving six villages were in hand and most of them should be completed by 1961.

Much less satisfactory is the state of the water supply in the area. Although the first steps were taken during the year with neighbouring authorities to form a Water Board, no improvement to the supply position could be expected from the new Board for a considerable period of time. Following the temporary shortages in the early summer of 1957, plans were drawn up for augmenting the water supply, but on account of the wet summer no further measures were taken during 1958. A series of wet summers have enabled the district to escape any serious water shortages, but this good fortune cannot be expected to last for ever.

A decision was made during the year to build a limited number of houses and bungalows for slum clearance purposes. Two Clearance Orders, dealing with eight houses, were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation. It is hoped that the Council will continue to deal with the other unfit houses in the district with equal vigour, so that within a few years most of the families now living in houses unfit for human habitation will have been rehoused in decent conditions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
John L. Cotton.

Medical Officer of Health

November 1959

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

(a)	Area(in acres)	63,613
	Population(Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1958	6350
	Population (1931) census	6851
	Population (1951) census	6423
	Net decrease of resident population (mid 1957 and mid 1958)	30
	Number of inhabited houses (1951)	1871
	Number of inhabited houses (1958)	1981
	Rateable value of district (April 1959)	£49746
	Product of ld rate	£191

VITAL STATISTICS

(b)

	Leyburn R. D.	England & Wales
Live births	84	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	13.2	16.4
Still-births	1	
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	11.8	21.4
Total live and still-births	85	
Infant deaths.	1	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births -total	11.9	22.6
" " " " " " legitimate	12.5	
" " " " " " illegitimate	0	
Neo Natal " " " " " "	11.9	16.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.	4.76	
Maternal deaths(including abortion)	0	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0	

CLASSIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH

				Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0	0	0
Other infective & parasitic diseases.	...	...	...	0	0	0
Malignant diseases.	...	...	...	9	12	21
Cardio-vascular.	...	...	...	31	16	47
Pneumonia.	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other respiratory diseases.	...	...	...	3	0	3
Digestive diseases.	...	...	...	0	0	0
Congenital malformations.	...	...	...	0	0	0
Other diseases.	...	...	...	4	4	8
Motor vehicle accidents.	...	...	...	1	0	1
Other accidents.	...	...	...	1	0	1
Suicide.	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	51	33	84

Death rate per 1,000 population - 11.1

Death rate for England & Wales. - 11.7

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Mid-year population (Registrar General's Estimate)	6350	6380	6390	6430	6450	6462	6430
Birth Rate	13.2	11.1	19.4	15.6	14.0	16.4	16.8
Death Rate.	13.2	10.3	11.4	11.7	10.5	12.7	10.6

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT. - 1948

It was not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the above Act, which gives the Council power to remove to suitable premises, persons who are not able to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, adequate care and attention.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Details of the Staff are given at the beginning of the Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratory facilities are provided at the Public Health Laboratory, Friarage Hospital, Northallerton.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The North Riding of Yorkshire County Council supply Ambulance Services from their stations at Northallerton and Bainbridge.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Local Hospital accommodation is provided by the Northallerton Hospital Management Committee of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. In addition, a number of residents in the Leyburn Area received both in-patient and out-patient treatment at Darlington and Harrogate Hospitals.

NURSING IN THE HOMES

The Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Service is under the general direction of the County Council, with day to day administration being dealt with by the Wensleydale Area Local Health Sub-Committee. Four district nurse/midwives operate in the area.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is administered by the Wensleydale Area Local Health Sub-Committee. The equivalent of 1.77 whole-time Domestic Helps was employed in the district during the year and they worked a total of 4075 hours, assisting 17 households.

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLIES

The observations I made a year ago are still true, but the very wet summer enabled the district to escape any shortage of water. A year of low rainfall will very rapidly reveal the shortcomings of the existing system. No improvements to the supply system were made during the year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(1) HARMBY & SPENNITHORNE

Another year has passed and the scheme first proposed in 1955 made very little progress owing to the difficulty in agreeing on a suitable site for the works.

(2) BELLERBY & WENSLEY

The plans for schemes for these two villages were finalised and it is expected that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will hold inquiries early in 1959.

(3) HORNBY

The plans were approved by the Council and submitted to the various interested bodies for approval.

(4) PRESTON-UNDER-SCAR

The Council's Consultant Engineer was requested to prepare a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for this village.

Other details regarding sewerage and sewage disposal are to be found in the Public Health Inspector's section.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Infectious diseases notified	Males	Females	Total
Whooping cough	8	8	16
Measles	32	3	35
Pneumonia	2	1	3
Food poisoning	1	1	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following figures indicate the immunisation state of the child population in the Wensleydale Local Health Area of which Leyburn Rural District is a part.

<u>Age-Group</u>	<u>Immunised</u>
0-4 years	51%
5-14 years	91%

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

58% of the children born during the year were notified as having been vaccinated against smallpox (56% in 1957).

The figure for diphtheria immunisation in the pre-school group is still not satisfactory and every effort must be made to increase the number of children immunised in this age group. Ideally, this should be done in the first year of life and parents are strongly urged to have this done, either by their own doctor or at the local child welfare clinic.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

A large proportion of your Medical Officer's time during the year was spent on poliomyelitis vaccination. By the end of the year, 5408 children aged under 15 years in the Wensleydale Local Health Area (of which the Leyburn Rural District is part) had been vaccinated with two injections. This figure represents some 66% of all the children under 15 years of age, compared with 31% in 1957. In addition some 508 older persons had also received two injections and 2282 children and adults had received a third injection.

SECTION F. (contd)

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Group	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There were 19 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 5 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st. December 1958 This gives a rate of 3.78 cases of Tuberculosis per 1000 population, as compared with 5.02 in 1957

A P P E N D I X

INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

150/
A total of ~~1486~~ inspections were made during the year and an analysis of these is given below:-

	Inspections	Informal Notices	Not Complied With	Statutory Notices	Not complied with
Council's works	531	15	-	-	-
Housing	566	96	58	-	-
Slaughterhouses	73	4	-	-	-
Dairies	15	-	-	-	-
Public Health Acts	273	61	34	11	10
Food Hygiene	43	11	-	-	-
Total	1501 1486	187	92	11	10

FACTORIES ACT - 1937

	Powered and Non-Powered	Number on Register	Inspections
(1) Factories in which Sections -1.2.3.4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	N. P. 27	N. P. 27	41
(2) Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies	P. 33	P 33	30
	60	60	71

P L A N S

61 Plans were considered during the year. Details are shown in the table below:-

Parish	New build-ings	Alter-ations to dwellings	Garages & sheds	Cow sheds & dairies	Other build-ings	Total
Agglethorpe	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bellerby	-	2	-	1	-	3
Caldbergh	-	1	-	-	-	1
Castle Bolton	-	-	-	1	-	1
Finghall	-	1	1	1	-	3
Harmby	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hunton	-	1	1	1	1	4
Hornby	1	-	-	-	-	1
Leyburn	4	4	3	-	-	11
Middleham	1	4	1	1	-	7
Newton-le-Willows	1	2	2	-	-	5
Patrick Brompton	1	1	-	-	-	2
Redmire	-	2	-	-	3	5
Spennithorne	-	1	-	-	1	2
Thornton Steward	-	3	-	-	-	3
Wensley	2	2	-	-	1	5
West Scrafton	-	1	-	1	-	2
West Witton	-	1	1	-	1	3
Totals =	11	27	10	6	7	61

T R A D E S

Builders	9	Joiners	13
Plumbers	7	Electricians	2
Bakers	2	Blacksmiths	5
Motor repair shops	6	Sawmills	3
Milk receiving depots	2	Cheese factory	1
Sand & gravel quarries	1	Quarries	7
Boot & shoe repairers	7	Printers	2

HOUSING AND NEW BUILDING

Details of houses under construction and those completed by private enterprise since 1945

Parish	Completed	Under construction at end of year
Bellerby	1	-
Coverham	6	-
Finghall	1	-
Garriston	1	-
Harmby	4	1
Hornby	6	-
Hunton	4	-
Leyburn	35	3
Middleham	7	-
Newton-le-Willows	4	-
Patrick Brompton	1	-
Preston	1	-
Redmire	1	-
Thornton Steward	2	-
Wensley	1	-
West Witton	1	-
	76	4

BY LEYBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

	Completed			Bung- alows	Total	Under construction at end of year
	4 Bed- room	3 Bed- room	2 Bed- room			
Arrathorne	1	3	-	-	4	
Bellerby	-	12	-	-	12	
Constable Burton	-	10	-	-	10	
East Witton	-	4	-	-	4	
Finghall	-	12	-	-	12	
Harmby	-	6	-	-	6	
Hunton	-	10	-	4	14	
Leyburn(Maythorne)	-	66	-	-	66	
Leyburn(Woodside)	-	-	3	6	9	8
Middleham	-	28	8	8	44	
Newton-le-Willows	-	2	-	2	4	
Patrick Brompton	-	2	-	-	2	
Preston	1	2	-	-	3	
Redmire	-	6	-	-	6	
Spennithorne	-	14	-	-	14	
Thornton Steward	-	4	-	-	4	
Wensley	-	4	-	-	4	
West Witton	1	7	-	2	10	
Total =	3	168	11	22	228	8

HOUSING ACT - 1957
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year 25 applications for financial assistance towards the cost of improving dwelling houses were received. Of these 24 were approved and one refused. The monetary value of the approved proposals amounted to £7031. The amount of grant agreed upon for the 24 dwellings was £3473, an average of £145 per dwelling. Applications for grants during the year were regularly received and many property owners were advised as to how to proceed. A very large number of dwellings were visited and many owners decided not to proceed by way of grant as they intended to sell within a very short time and were afraid that the grant would then have to be paid back in full or in part.

Of the cottages completed, I have been agreeably surprised upon numerous occasions by the good quality of the materials used and the good and sound work put into the houses by the builders. We have been able to advise builders as to the construction of septic tanks, where these are necessary, and these I trust will give the minimum of trouble in the future. There is still much work to be done in this matter and I trust that the Council will continue to encourage owners to improve their dwellings and add these very necessary amenities.

HOUSING STATISTICS - 1958

New houses completed during the year numbered 7. All were occupied by their owners. The estimated number of houses occupied in the area is 1981 and our population is 6380. This averages out at 3.22 persons per house, quite a low figure. Private houses erected in the area since the end of the war, number 50. The Council during this period have erected 212 and have 8 under construction, with another 10 awaiting the approval of the Ministry, making a total of 230 erected by the Local Authority and only 50 by private enterprise. Between wars the figures were much different, then private enterprise built $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as many houses as local authorities. The high interest rates charged upon mortgages is, of course, the reason why so few people build their own houses these days.

CLEARANCE AREAS

During the year it was decided to define two Clearance Areas in the parish of Leyburn. These are both situated on the south side of the Market Square. In one area there are five dwellings, three of which are inhabited. In the other it was finally decided to ask for three dwellings to be included leaving two others to be improved. Plans of the proposals are with the Ministry and it is hoped a Public Inquiry will shortly be announced.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

IN CLEARANCE AREAS (Housing Act-1957)	Houses demol- ished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section of Housing Act. 1936	-	-	-
<u>NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS</u>			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure	-	-	-

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	<u>Number</u>
(5) Under Section 16(4) 17(1) and Housing Act. 1957	1
(6) Under Section 17(3) and 26 Housing Act. 1957	-
(7) Parts of building closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By. Owner	By Local Authority
(8) After informal action by Local Authority	26	-
(9) After formal notice (a) Public Health Acts (b) Housing Act 1957 Sec: 9 & 16	-	-
(10) Under Section 24 Housing Act. 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT - 1957)

	<u>Number of houses</u>	<u>Number of separate dwellings</u>
(11) Retained for temporary accommodation (a) under Section 2 (b) under Section 3 (c) under Section 4	- - -	- - -
(12) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 6	-	-

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	<u>Number of houses</u>	<u>Number of occupants</u>
(13) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders.	-	-

F O O D

- (1) The total number of food premises of all kinds in the district is 78 - made up as follows:-

Bakers	2	Cafes	2
Grocers	25	Fish	4
Sweets	2	Grocers(green)	4
Hotels	30	Confectioners	9

- (2) The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 and the number of dairies registered under the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949/54 are as follows:-

For the manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

Butchers	7
Ice Cream manufacturers	nil
Ice cream retailers	31
Fish friers	2
Dairies	3

MILK

We have only three retail dairies. All deal in tuberculin tested milk. Several farmers are producer retailers of milk. One only of these has a sufficient number of customers to be able to make the delivery of milk a business. The remainder are in smaller villages and hamlets and consumers call and pick up the milk they require. Bottling is not undertaken in these premises.

- (3) The total number of inspections of registered food premises during the year - 43
- (4) No new educational activity has been introduced during the year.
- (5) DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD

Food found to be unfit for human consumption is destroyed, generally at the Council's tip by burning. Unsound meat from the slaughterhouses is carted away by Contractors who visit the premises weekly

- (6) During the year the following foodstuffs were inspected and surrendered as being unfit for human consumption.

Article	No.	Weight lbs.
Butter		
Ox tongue		2½
Pressed ham & luncheon meat	3 tins	9
Potatoes	4 "	10
Dressed chickens	21 sacks	88 st:
	48 birds	96 lbs:

(7) ICE CREAM(HEAT TREATMENT etc) REGULATIONS - 1947

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district

(8) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS - 1955/56

The shops and food preparing premises in the area are mainly small family businesses. Cleanliness is generally good. Structural alterations to the buildings in order to make them comply with the new Regulations are proceeding steadily

(9) MEAT INSPECTION

The Leyburn Slaughterhouse continues to be the main point of production of our meat supply. Five butchers use it. We have two other slaughterhouses where the occupiers kill at the rear of their shops. Killing takes place on Mondays at Leyburn Abattoir and continues until about 10 p.m, when by this time the weeks killing is complete, but if this is not accomplished, the slaughtering is continued on Tuesday morning. At the two smaller slaughterhouses killing is carried out on Mondays and Tuesdays. A small amount of meat is bought off the hook at a large abattoir in an adjacent district.

Regular inspections are carried out at Leyburn. It is not always possible to regularly visit the other two slaughterhouses when killing is taking place, but they are inspected periodically. The quality of our meat is good. The beasts killed are mainly young bullocks and heifers. Cows are an exception, as are calves. The sheep and pigs are also good healthy animals.

The slaughterhouse staffs, who work under extremely trying conditions during winter evenings when snow is falling and when the yards are dangerously slippery with ice, are very willing to co-operate with me in the inspection of the carcasses and I do appreciate their willingness to assist and their good humour

R O D E N T C O N T R O L

DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT - 1949

During 1958, our sewerage systems were examined for the presence of rats. Particular attention was given to the older systems: i.e. Leyburn and Middleham. Food is placed in the sewers and at the sewage works and if this is taken up, poison is then laid. The poison known as Warfarin is mainly used. Our tips also receive attention. The Ministry's Agent regularly called to inspect throughout the year and kept us informed of what he found. A few reports of rats in dwellings were received. In all cases rats were found, and poison was given to the householders and visits were made from time to time. The Ministry are still not satisfied and appear to think that only full time operators will really be effective in ridding the area of rats.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED - 1958

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs
Number killed	329	1	1	912	444
Number inspected	207	1	1	856	395
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	33	—	—	3	3
.....					
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
.....					
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

During the year a new tip was opened at Middleham and so the number of loads taken to Leyburn was reduced. The Middleham tip will solve our problem at the west side of our area for many years. The large amount of paper and cartons placed in dust bins is not easy to deal with. We erected a 6 feet wire mesh fence at Middleham to prevent paper blowing about, and the men burn everything they can as soon as tipped to prevent nuisance. I do not think that collecting and baling paper is advisable at the present time. The costs incurred would not be recovered and we have no buildings in which to store and work. One other tip was closed during the year, a small one at Spennithorne. We are now tipping domestic refuse at Leyburn, Middleham, West Witton and Lingy Hill and are managing very well. Our team of three men have given satisfactory service throughout the year and complaints have been very few indeed. Litter bins have increased in the area and more houses have been erected, but we are quite able to cope.

The Karrier vehicle has given satisfactory service but its tyres are not giving the miles they should. This is due to broken glass and other sharp edged rubbish on the tips piercing the tread and walls of the tyres. There does not appear to be anything we can do about it. I find other authorities have the same trouble.

Leyburn Market Square bins are emptied on a Saturday morning. I wish we could do more to keep it clean, but the surface of the Square is quite impossible to sweep.

It is understood that the Parish Council will shortly be the owners of the market rights and they have intimated that tar mac is to be laid. I look forward to this day.

The cost of the scavenging service during 1958 was £2700 - 0 - 0

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The township of Leyburn and villages of Middleham, Castle Bolton, Finghall, Hunton, Newton-le-Willows, Patrick Brompton, East Witton, West Witton and Swinithwaite all have sewers laid to sewage disposal works. Partial schemes are in operation at Preston, Constable Burton and Spennithorne.

Some progress has been made in the matter of providing a proper system of sewers and sewage works for the villages of Harmby, Spennithorne, Preston, Wensley and Bellerby. It is hoped that work will commence during 1959 on Wensley, Harmby/Spennithorne, and Bellerby schemes.

At Constable Burton a large settling tank constructed a few years ago takes domestic sewage from most of the dwellings, the school and canteen. The ten dwellings erected by the Council have a septic tank also. These tanks are emptied periodically by our own machine. The contents are spread on agricultural land.

The conditions at Carlton are unchanged. Crude sewage is being run into the beck down the south side of the village street.

Preston is in need of a proper sewerage system. At the present time domestic sewage, liquids from agricultural buildings, highways and yard surfaces are conveyed through stone culverts into a sedimentation tank. The effluent from this tank is conveyed through a drain pipe to a ditch running along the railway line. Sludge is run out of the tank by gravitation into a sludge pit.

At Castle Bolton we have a good system of sewers, but the works need to be renewed. I intend to submit plans for its renewal shortly.

Middleham and Leyburn works are 45 and 51 years old respectively. They are both satisfactorily treating sewage. The sludge drying area at Middleham is now far too small and it is to be enlarged and the under drainage repaired or renewed. The effluent into the river, whenever it is sampled and tested, continues to be good.

The Leyburn works are also yielding a good effluent. The work carried out on the two percolating filters including removing several tons of old ashes and replacing with broken limestone from Leyburn Quarries has greatly improved their efficiency. Time has taken its toll of several of the tank walls and these are to be repaired during the summer months as the opportunity arises. Of the eleven sewage works that we have, I think we can justly claim that they are being looked after extremely well by our two attendants. In addition to this maintenance work, they undertake the emptying of septic tanks for private owners as and when required. The vacuum tank on wheels purchased for this work has proved very useful and in addition has been a great success in emptying sewer manholes and sludge pits at our own works.

WATER SUPPLIES

Three quarters of our population is served from the main of the Council. Leyburn's source of supply is on the Preston Moor, it comes from a disused mine adit and is conveyed to Leyburn Reservoir by a pipe line four miles long.

Middleham obtains its water from Penhill, four miles to the west. Its water outcrops on the hillside in a series of small springs extending over an area of one eighth of a square mile. The six inch tubes taking the water down to the Reservoir were laid more than seventy one years ago. Both Leyburn and Middleham reservoirs hold one hundred thousand gallons each.

The village of Bellerby has its own springs just a few yards to the west of the village. The houses are all served from cast iron mains. In dry weather the spring does not yield sufficient water and for several years now during the summer months, Bedale R. D. Council have augmented the supply from their trunk main.

Two hamlets in Coverdale, Caldbergh and Horsehouse derive their supplies from springs situated on the moors. Each has a small reservoir of a capacity less than 5000 gallons and from these the water is piped into the dwellings.

The Bedale Trunk Main, taking its supply from the borehole in Bellerby village, passes the villages of Barden, Hauxwell and Hunton and these are watered from the main.

The Sowden Beck supply is obtained from several land springs on East Witton Fell. The water is conveyed to a reservoir of 100,000 gallons capacity and is, from there, piped to twelve villages whose total population is rather more than 2400 persons. The scheme was designed to water nine villages only, and affording a supply to an extra 500 persons has, in the two or three summers, proved rather difficult. Steps are being taken to bring more water into the mains from another source.

The parishes of Arrathorne, Castle Bolton, Carlton, Garriston, Melmerby, Redmire and West Scrafton all control their own supplies. Their total population amounts to 737 persons.

All villages have piped supplies. The Agricultural Executive Committee are steadily progressing with schemes to isolated farms.

The quality of the water from all sources varies, particularly after heavy rains or in the winter snow storms. Sowden Beck water is being chlorinated continuously.

The Red Water Spring is not now used.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES

The routine examination of supplies is regularly carried out. Samples are being despatched to the Pathologist at the Friarage Hospital, Northallerton. The results of the bacteriological analyses of samples taken during 1958 are given below.

Samples submitted	11
Samples found to be satisfactory	9
Samples found to be unsatisfactory	2

Owners of private supplies are given a copy of the Pathologist's Report. When they are unsatisfactory, a **visit** is made and the owners are advised as to what action is necessary to improve the quality. When an unsatisfactory report is received concerning a public supply, the mains are flushed and chlorine introduced to render the supply safe for drinking

Samples taken during the year

Sample No.	Date of sampling	Where taken	Summary of Analyst's Report
378	6/2/58	Hornby Castle (private)	Satisfactory
382	10/3/58	Carlton (private)	Satisfactory
383	10/3/58	Carlton (private)	Satisfactory
398	18/8/58	Leyburn-St. Matthews Close	Satisfactory
399	18/8/58	Leyburn- Express Dairy	Suspicious
408	13/10/58	Leyburn-St. Matthews Close	Satisfactory
409	13/10/58	Leyburn- Metcalfes Garage	Suspicious
410	13/10/58	Leyburn-Hill Top.	Satisfactory
412	20/10/58	Leyburn-Hill Top	Satisfactory
413	20/10/58	Leyburn- Market Place	Satisfactory
414	20/10/58	Leyburn- St. Matthews Close	Satisfactory

